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**Notes on North American TENTHREDINIDÆ,
with descriptions of new species.**

BY EDWARD NORTON.

Abia Kennicottii, Norton.

Var.—Color wholly greenish-blue, with metallic reflections, hairs blackish; fine cinereous hair is visible in certain lights on all the segments of the tergum; tarsi whitish; wings distinctly clouded on the second marginal and the upper half of third submarginal cells, the basal band as in other specimens; apical edge of all the segments of the tergum whitish.

Hab.—Texas. (Belfrage.) One specimen.

PTENOS, nov. gen.

Ptilia, Sec. 2. Norton, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. ii, p. 367. 1869.

Tenthredinidæ, Subfam. 2, Div. E.—Wings with one marginal, appendiculate cell and four submarginal cells, the second receiving two recurrent nervures; the second cell is long and the third is wider than high; lanceolate cell petiolate. Under wing not appendiculate, and with two inner cells. Antennæ 3-jointed, slender, furcate in males, ciliate; maxillary palpi 4-jointed. Legs as in *Ptilia*; tarsi without processes beneath, not dilated, first joint longest; tibiæ with two apical spurs, no side spurs.

Ptenos texanus.

Ptilia texana, Norton, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. ii, p. 367, ♀ ♂. 1869.

Texas. (Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.)

Ptenos niger, n. sp.

♂.—Length 0.20; br. wings 0.46 inch.—Color black; antennæ not as long as thorax, slender; third joint furcate, with long coarse ciliæ, bent at tip, piceous; a piceous spot on each side of thorax, the edges of basal plates, of first segment, and of each segment of venter, piceous; palpi pale; nasus and labrum fringed with white hair; abdomen thick; legs blackish-piceous, with the apex of femora and most part of tibiæ pale, their base piceous; wings hyaline, basal half violaceous, sub-obscure, stigma piceous.

Texas. (Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.)

Ptenos nigropectus, n. sp.

♂.—Length 0.22; br. wings 0.46 inch.—Head, most part of thorax and apex of tergum black; tegulæ, collar, anterior angle, sutures of metathorax at sides, and most of abdomen yellow-red; the very broad membranous notch waxen whitish; the four anterior legs yellowish below the tips of femora, black above; hinder legs black, becoming piceous below the femora; stigma and costal space yellowish, basal half of wings smoky-yellow, apical half clearer, nervures blackish; antennæ furcate, ciliate, slender, shorter than thorax, ciliæ black.

Texas. (Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.)

Hylotoma McLeayi.

Larva.—Length about one inch; width 0.16 inch. Head not large, pale green about the mouth, dark green above; two black eye spots and two longitudinal lines above. Body white, with a pale green tint; an indistinct darker green stripe down the middle of back; on each side of this a row of eleven yellow spots, one on each segment, and a similar row on each side of body above legs but not corresponding with those above; five rows of black dots on each side, viz. three rows of dots down the back, between and outside of the yellow dots, one row of eleven larger dots along each side of body in middle, and another row of eleven on each side between the yellow dots above legs. Legs twenty-two number, wholly green, the anal pair used in walking. Anal segment pale green. When at rest or disturbed it rolls spirally, the head outward and tail upon back. Feeds separately, one on a leaf above, eating the outer edge.

Connecticut. Found for successive years on the Chinese honeysuckle. July 17th, spun dark brown cocoons on the ground near the surface; came forth July 22nd of the following year.

Hylotoma dorsalis, Klug.

Much like *H. scapularis*, but more slender. Ciliæ on antennæ black; antennæ channeled above; scutel wholly rufous; anterior pair of femora and tibiæ yellow-red; their tarsi black in ♀, pale before in ♂; wings violaceous, a distinct darker spot covering the whole of marginal and part of submarginal cells; first recurrent nervure received near the first submarginal vein, second near the second vein. In *scapularis*, the first is received in the middle of cell.

Mexico. Two ♂ ♀ specimens. (Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.)

Hylotoma lepida, Klug.

This has a little of black on the inner orbits, and the tips of all the tibiæ black; the ridge of nasus forms a deep triangular enclosed basin between the antennæ.

Mexico. One ♂ specimen. (Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.)

Hylotoma consobrina, n. sp.

♀.—Length 0.40; br. wings 0.30 inch.—Antennæ clavate, black, with the two basal joints pale; head, thorax and the four and a half basal segments of abdomen brown-yellow; mouth whitish; the three and a half apical segments of tergum black; legs yellow, the middle of all the femora, the apical two-thirds of all the tibiæ, and all the tarsi black, except the basal two-thirds of the first, which is pale; spines yellow; less of black on the anterior femora; wings blackish at base and tip beyond the stigma; a broad yellow band across the middle; nervures the color of bands; body slender; ridge between antennæ flattened so as to form a triangular enclosed space.

Mexico. One specimen. (Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.)

Cladius æqualis, n. sp.

♂.—Length 0.22; br. wings 0.45 inch. Antennæ long and slender (about 0.18 inch), quite pilose, third joint a little shorter than fourth, a little swelled at base beneath, apex of joints 3–6 swelled; final joint of maxillary palpi ovate,

much larger and rather longer than the preceding; face on each side of ocelli channeled; a ridge, channeled through the centre, passing down between antennæ; claws with a strong inner tooth near middle. The whole body shining black, palpi and legs below knees whitish, anterior legs tinged with rufous, hinder tibiæ blackish at tip; wings hyaline, a smoky cloud passes across upper wings from base of stigma to tip of inner apical cell and from thence along lanceolate cell to base of wing; outer cross-nervure of lower inner underwing cell coincides with that above it.

Farmington, Conn. Four ♂ specimens.

Pachylota varicolor, n. sp.

♀.—Length 0.48; br. wings 0.94 inch.—Color shining black, with the abdomen, except at base, yellow red; a blackish band, broken in middle, across first and second segments; the anterior angle, basal plates and base of venter, white; wings violaceous-brown, their basal third clear. Head not as wide as thorax, closely ciliate with greenish-cinereous hairs; antennæ short, not as long as to scutellum, clavate, densely ciliate with cinereous hair, seen from the side a slight process near the base of third joint beneath; all the palpi 4-jointed, the second and third maxillary globose; ocelli nearly in a straight line, or an obtusely flattened triangle. Head and body polished, pleura smooth, with a patch of grey hair in middle. Abdomen rather long, rounded. Legs stout; tibiæ simple, with end spurs; tarsi with processes beneath, first joint nearly as long as all the rest, joints 2—4 short and stout; claws strongly cleft. Upper wings long, marginal appendix large, first submarginal cell prolonged on the costa; second receiving the first recurrent nervure on the first cross-nervure, and the second near its middle; third cell twice as long on the marginal vein, its outer cross-nervure bent in the middle nearly to a right angle with a short incomplete nervure arising from its outer angle; lanceolate cell petiolate, its petiole long; under wings not appendiculate, with two inner cells, the upper cell bent outward, with an incomplete nerve as in the upper wing; a small lanceolate cell at base of wing.

Mexico. Two specimens. (Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.)

Pristiphora identidem.

Pristiphora identidem, Norton. Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. i, p. 77. ♀.

Pristiphora idiota, Norton. Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. i, p. 77. ♂.

These prove to be the same species. Mr. W. C. Fish (Packard's Guide, p. 217) bred the larvæ on the Cranberry on Cape Cod, Mass. Larva with seven pairs of abdominal feet, (20-footed), long, cylindrical, smooth, about 0.30 inch in length; when full-grown dark green, with two lighter green stripes running from head to the tail; head of a lighter color. Cocoons were spun June 20th, at the surface of the ground; imago came forth June 29th.

Nematus trilineatus, Norton.

Larva.—20-footed, slender, bright green, palest at head and tail, with five rows of black dots down the back, the outer row on each side irregular and with intervals; another row of black dots on each side above the feet; the three anterior pairs of feet black at the base, middle and tip.

Farmington, Conn. First seen upon the Weeping Willow (*Salix*

tristis) about August 1st, in immense numbers, almost stripping large trees. They begin upon the outer edge of the leaf and eat all except the inner midrib. They are very sensitive to disturbance, very lively and are generally found with the hinder part of the body bent up over the back, and holding by the forward pair of feet only.

A great number of the insects were found flying about the trees August 19th, about ten males to one female. The males are almost wholly black upon the thorax.

Nematus chloreus, Norton.

Variety ♀.—The antennæ piceous beneath toward the tip and the labrum white.

Texas. One specimen. (Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.)

Emphytus Bollii, n. sp.

♀.—Length 0.56 inch.—Allied to *tarsatus*. Color shining black; antennæ black, with the three apical joints and a dot on the tip of fourth above white; an obscure line beneath; tip of apical joint black; tegulæ white; scutel black; legs white, with their coxæ, the four anterior femora, apical two-thirds of the hinder femora, a spot at tip of two anterior tibiæ and the tips of the four hinder tibiæ black; claws and tips of claw-joints black; wings smoky-hyaline; a white spot at base of stigma.

Texas. (J. Boll.) One specimen.

Antennæ more slender than in *tarsatus* and the head not so wide.

Emphytus maculatus, Norton.

Larva.—(Riley, *Prairie Farmer*, May 25, 1868; *American Entomologist*, i, p. 91, fig. 76. Packard Guide, p. 221, fig. 147). Feeds on the Strawberry leaf. "Length 0.60—0.65 inch.—Somewhat translucent. General color light dirty yellow, with a glaucous shade along dorsal and subdorsal regions, inclining often to deep blue-green on the thoracic segments; minutely wrinkled transversely. Venter light glaucous. Legs 22 (6 pectoral, 14 abdominal and 2 caudal), of the same color. Head more yellow than body, with usually a dark brown spot above, one nearly of the same size on the upper front and two smaller ones on each side, joined by a brown line, the anterior spot being lower than the other; these two are sometimes blended, and there is but a triangular spot on top of head. The depth of shading on the body varies.

Pupa.—A dirty glaucous color, the members being somewhat lighter in color than body."

These larvæ form two broods in the year—in May and July. The perfect insect appearing in April, May and August. They eat innumerable small holes in the leaves. When not feeding they rest, curled up spirally, on the under side of the leaf. The eggs are deposited in the stem of the plant and cause it to swell a little. In some places they have caused great damage to the strawberry plants.

Dictynna cordoviensis, n. sp.

♂.—Length 0.18; br. wings 0.42 inch.—Antennæ rather longer than head and thorax, 10-articulate, slightly clubbed, as in *Athalia*, joints enlarging to apex, quite bent, as in *Sciapteryx*, final joint obtuse. Eyes quite protuberant, approaching below. Head narrow, concave behind, no distinct marginal edge on border of occiput, which round towards neck from eyes; a deep channel on each side of ocelli and a basin below the lower ocellus; clypeus depressed, narrow, very shallow, margin straight; labrum rather pointed; mandibles with no inner teeth. Abdomen as in *Hylotoma*, short, flattened, obtusely rounded at apex. Spurs of tibiæ short; claws simple. Wings broad; one marginal, appendiculate cell; first submarginal long, ovate, its nervure dividing from second broken, third longer and wider than second; first recurrent nervure received near base of second cell; lanceolate cell petiolate, very small, placed opposite the inner apical nervure; under wing with a large appendiculate cell, one inner cell beneath the marginal, no lanceolate cell, outer cells all open. Head and antennæ black; metathorax, pectus and abdomen above, mostly blackish; labrum, mesothorax /scutellum and pleura, yellow-brown; middle of each segment of tergum and most of venter, indistinctly brown; coxæ, femora, anterior tibiæ and tarsi, yellow-brown; remainder of legs blackish; wings smoky, subhyaline, a minute black dot in middle of brachial and second submarginal cells.

Cordova, Mexico. (Prof. Sumichrast.) One ♀ specimen.

Dictynna politus, n. sp.

♂.—Length 0.18; br. wings 0.42 inch. More slender than *D. cordoviensis*; form of head and sculpture the same; (antennæ wanting); head and body shining black; legs yellow-brown, tips of femora and tarsi blackish; wings subviolaceous, neurulation as above.

Cordova, Mexico. (Prof. Sumichrast.) One ♂ specimen.

Hemichroa albido-variata, n. sp.

♀.—Length 0.35; br. wings 0.70 inch.—Color black, the edge of nasus, labrum tegulæ, collar, anterior angle, a stripe on each side of anterior lobe of thorax, and a band across four basal segments of tergum, wax-white; edges of the three apical segments waxen; legs whitish, a black band on the hinder femora and the hinder tarsi blackish above. Antennæ moderate, not slender, filiform, joints of nearly equal length and size. The two basal joints very short and deeply set, third rather the stoutest; lower ocellus in a deep basin, nasus deeply notched; lower half of face and the pleura with cinereous hairs; remainder of body shining; the head nearly as wide as thorax; body quite thick and stout; the first tarsal joints rather arcuate, with processes beneath. Claws cleft; wings hyaline, faintly smoky, stigma and costal nervure brownish; second submarginal longest, receiving the two recurrent nervures, third of nearly equal width; lanceolate cell contracted; the under wing with two inner cells, lanceolate cell retracted.

Texas. One specimen. (Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.)

Hemichroa fraternalis, n. sp.

♂.—Length 0.30; br. wings 0.60 inch.—Shining black, more slender than *albido-variata*; tegulæ and anterior angle piceous; legs pale, with the basal one-third of femora and the coxæ black, hinder legs mostly black; sculpture and wings as in *albido-variata*, of which it is very probably the male.

Texas. (Belfrage.) One specimen.

***Dolerus similis*, var. *yukonensis*, Norton.**

This species from Alaska is a little smaller than specimens from the Atlantic Coast, but agrees with them precisely in form and sculpture. The difference in color may be specified as follows:—In *similis*, the thorax is black, with the anterior angle and anterior lobe of mesothorax partly rufous. At times the anterior angles are black. In variety *yukonensis* the whole thorax is black, but in one specimen the anterior angle is rufous. A ♂ specimen has the mouth pale and the basal half of the two hinder tibiæ yellow. The inner claw tooth is stouter in the ♀ and rather more feeble in the ♂ than in *similis*.

***Dolerus distinctus*, n. sp.**

♀.—Length 0.28; br. wings 0.56 inch. Rather short and stout; head and thorax coriaceous, with coarse punctures, the whole of pleura coarsely pitted, the pits of equal size on the pro- and metapleura, as in middle; about half as large as in *similis*; body with quite sparse whitish hair. Color black; tegulæ, prothorax, a spot in middle of anterior lobe of mesothorax, a band across side lobes from scutellum to wings, a stripe across the metapleura from anterior wings, and a band across the apical half of segments 2—5 of tergum, yellow-red; legs apparently all of one color; wings blackish-hyaline.

San Francisco, California. (H. Edwards.) One specimen.

***Dolerus coccinifera*, n. sp.**

♀.—Length 0.50; br. wings 0.95 inch.—Head back of ocelli polished; face about and beneath ocelli very coarsely punctured; labrum subpolished; nasus incurved; mandibles punctured above; remainder of body polished, except the pleura, which is coarsely pitted; inner spur of anterior tibiæ bifid; claws with a strong inner tooth near middle. Antennæ, head, a V on anterior lobe of mesothorax, scutel, metathorax, basal plates, pleura, pectus, terebra sheath and legs, black; mesothorax, anterior angle, neck and abdomen coccineous; spurs yellowish; wings violaceous, obscure, nervures black, a clear spot at extreme base of wings, lines leading to the bullæ clear; first submarginal cell nearly circular and much contracted at the cross-nervure.

Near San Francisco, California. (H. Edwards.) Several specimens. This fine species seems to be a variety of *tejonensis*, from which it differs in having the clypeus notched and the pleura more coarsely pitted, and the scutel, metathorax and pleura black.

***Selandria Sumichrasti*, n. sp. (Sec. 1, Tribe 1.)**

♀.—Length 0.25; br. wings 0.50 inch. Rather stout; antennæ moderately swelled in middle, the four apical joints diminishing in size and length, final joint pointed; no sutures at sides of ocelli, a lengthened pit back of each upper ocellus, three little pits back of antennæ; nasus wide, margin subsinuate, a little protuberant in middle; surface shining, covered with whitish hair; inner claw tooth near the tip, long, appearing bifid. Color of head back to neck, pro- and mesothorax, scutel, tegulæ and collar, yellow-red; remainder of body shining black; three little dots back of antennæ, cheek, labrum and palpi, black; legs black, the two or three basal joints of tarsi clear white; wings subobscure, blackish, lower half of stigma brownish; first submarginal cell rather long, se-

cond submarginal cross-nervure receiving the recurrent nervure at the intersection of second and third cells, lanceolate cell petiolate, under wing with no inner cells, its marginal cell with a small appendiculate cell at the tip.

Cordova, Mexico. (Prof. Sumichrast.) One specimen.

Selandria caryæ, Norton.—Packard's Guide, p. 224, 1868. (Sec. 1, Tr. 2.

♀.—Length 0.25; br. wings 0.40 inch.—Antennæ moderately enlarged in middle, first and second joints of equal length, four apical joints short, together about as long as the two preceding, the whole quite bristling with coarse hair; head polished, eyes widely separated, a deep irregular fissure back of each upper ocellus, no channels at sides of ocelli, three smooth basins back of base of antennæ, having in the centre of each a minute deep pit; nasus wide, truncate; claws of tarsi apparently bifid. Color shining black; pro- and mesothorax and scutellum rufous, apex of the latter black; nasus and legs white, the tarsi blackish; base of coxæ and a line down the upper side of legs black; upper wings subviolaceous; first submarginal cell rather ovate, longer than wide; lanceolate cell petiolate; under wings with two marginal cells and one submarginal inner cell (all the other species have one discoidal inner cell and no submarginal), all the outer cells closed as in figure 3 (*Trans. Am. Ent. Soc.* i, p. 151), the bounding nervure not touching the margin; the submedial cell is without cross-nervure, but does not reach the margin of wing, and the lanceolate cell is short.

♂.—Antennæ (one specimen) 10-jointed, apical joint minute; lower half of inner orbits white; anterior legs wholly whitish, also the middle tibiæ; under wings with one marginal and no inner cell, formed as in figure 2 (*ibid.*) with no cross-nervure in submedial cell.

Farmington, Conn. The wings present a good many supplementary nervures and irregular cells. The first marginal of one wing has two additional cross-nervures; on another wing are two additional discoidal cells. One under wing outer cell has three outer nervures, bent and overlying each other.

The larvæ feed on the Hickory (*Juglans squamosa*). They are found upon the under side of the leaf, sometimes fifteen or twenty on a leaf, which they eat from the outer extremity inward, often leaving nothing but the strong midribs. They cover themselves wholly with white flocculent tufts, which rub off when touched, leaving a green, twenty-two legged worm about 0.75 inch when full grown, darkest above and with indistinct blackish spots on the sides. The head is white with a small black dot on each side. Specimens taken with the leaves July 4th, went into the ground about July 20th. The cocoon is formed near the surface of the ground and covered with earth and sand drawn together. Four specimens came forth about August 22nd, all seeming very small for so large larvæ.

Dr. Packard (Guide p. 223) mentions a similar larva feeding upon the butternut, which may prove to be the same with this.

Selandria longipennis, n. sp. (Sec. 1, Tribe 2.)

♀.—Length 0.26; br. wings 0.68 inch.—Antennæ, except two basal joints, wanting. A suture like pit back of two upper ocelli, no suture at their sides, but strongly channeled; three pits back of antennæ; nasus rather wide, margin truncate; labrum rounded; head and body shining, not highly polished; legs thickly covered with white hairs; inner claw teeth long, just within the tip. Black, palpi black; nasus, labrum, apex of all the femora, basal third of the tibiæ and the basal tarsal joint, clear white; anterior claw joint waxen; wings very long, not very wide, upper pair blackish, semi-obscure, marginal vein bending rapidly up to the costal margin, the whole vein forming almost a half circle; lanceolate cell petiolate; lanceolate cell of under wing long, extending nearly to tip of wing, receiving the cross-nervure near its tip; traces of broken outer nervures at ends of nerves.

Near Cordova, Mexico. (Prof. Sumichrast.) One specimen. The neuration of the under wing is quite unlike any other species of this Section (1).

Selandria mexicana, Norton. (Sec. 1, Tr. 2, Div. A.)

Variety.—Larger than the type specimen, being 0.37 inch long. The wings are obscure violaceous, and the color of legs piceous instead of whitish.

Mexico. Three ♂ ♀ specimens. (Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.)

Selandria fascipennis, n. sp.

♀.—Length 0.30–0.35; br. wing 0.68–0.72 inch.—Color yellow-red; antennæ, a spot about ocelli, palpi, and the three apical segments of tergum, black; legs yellow-red, the apical half of all the tibiæ and all the tarsi, except a yellow band on the first joint, black; wings black, very black at base, with a wide yellow band across the middle, including most of stigma, narrowest above. Antennæ, the two basal joints pale, of nearly equal length, the four apical joints decreasing rapidly in size and length; head rather thin, nearly as wide as thorax; ocelli in a small triangle, the lower ocellus in a deep small basin, three little round pits above base of antennæ; hinder coxæ twice as long as those preceding; claws strongly cleft, with a large, blunt inner tooth; wings rather long, first recurrent nervure received near the middle of second submarginal cell, and the second nervure near the base of third; lanceolate cell rather large; under wings with an appendiculate nerve on the marginal cell.

♂.—The male has the antennæ pale beneath, and the first and second joints partly black; the under wings are without inner cells and have the outer cells closed as in *Strongylogaster mellosus*, ♂.

Mexico. Six ♂ ♀ specimens. (Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.)

Selandria inæquidens, n. sp.

♀.—Length 0.25; br. wings 0.50 inch.—Color piceous red, with the head, two stripes on the side lobes of thorax, metathorax and breast black; abdomen piceous, the apex of each segment darkest; a spot on each side of nasus and the labrum pale; tegulæ and edge of collar white; legs the color of body; wings smoky-yellowish. Antennæ black, short, formed as with *halcyone*, the apical joint not decreasing suddenly in length; face below the occiput quite depressed, rugose; nasus with a shallow angular notch; claws deeply cleft; under wings with one inner cell; outer cells open.

Texas. Two specimens. (Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.)

Selandria albicollis, n. sp. (Sec. 1, Tr. 2, Div. B.)

♂.—Length 0.30; br. wings 0.60 inch.—Color black, shining; a spot in the middle of labrum, tegulæ, edge of collar, a round dot in the middle of the anterior angle, white; the four hinder legs black above and brownish before; anterior legs whitish-brown, their coxæ and femora above, black; inner claw-tooth slender, not prominent; wings hyaline, the costal and basal nervures white; first submarginal cell long oval, basal corners rounded; the outer under wing cells all open, their single inner cell subtriangular, their lanceolate cell retracted.

Texas. (Belfrage.) One specimen.

Selandria q. alba, Norton.

♂.—(Sec. 4, Tribe 4).—About seventeen male specimens of this species examined. All have the under wings without middle cell; all the outer cells closed, the bounding nervure closely following the margin of the wing, the inner ends of marginal, submarginal and discoidal outer cells all forming nearly a straight line; lanceolate cell reaching the margin of wing; the four anterior legs, below the middle of femora, are yellow-white; the apical two-thirds of hinder femora and the basal two-thirds of the tibiæ the same color. The ♂ of my *S. obsoletum* appears to be identical with this.

♀.—(Sec. 4, Tribe 3).—The under wing middle cells of this seems to be quite variable; sometimes there are two inner cells on the wings, sometimes one and at times none.

This may easily be distinguished from all other species of this Section (4) by the form of the lanceolate cell, which does not coincide at tip with the cross-nervure above, as in figure 1 (ibid. p. 219), but extends a little beyond it, while in all others, the lanceolate cells does not reach it, being shorter.

Selandria flavipes, Norton. (Sec. 5.)

♀ var.—Length 0.25; br. wings 0.60 inch.—Differs in having all the tarsi black, and the wings more clouded. The first submarginal is incomplete as in many of our specimens.

Cordova, Mexico. (Prof. Sumichrast.) One specimen.

Selandria coccinata, n. sp. (Sec. 5.)

♀.—Length 0.25; br. wings 0.60 inch.—Body stout; antennæ long, stout, joints diminishing equally in length and size; lower ocellus in an oval well defined basin, channels at sides of ocelli curved, each rising in a pit back of each upper ocellus, and edging in a little deep round pit back of each antenna, but separated from pits of antennæ; the bottom of these pits flat, with a central prominence; nasus broadly truncate at margin; surface of head dull, rather coriaceous, of body shining, not polished, nor punctured; inner claw tooth stout, nearly as large as outer. Head black; basal joint of antennæ, nasus, labrum and palpi, white; thorax and abdomen bright coccineous, with a round spot on each side of scutellum, sutures of metathorax, a double spot on pectus, and ovipositor sheath, black; under a lens the red color on the thorax is seen to color the prominences and fill the sutures, while the spaces between are waxen; the black spots are well defined; legs white, the intermediate tarsi and hinder tibiæ and tarsi blackish; wings slightly clouded, nervures black; all the angles of first submarginal cell rounded; a dark cloud around the lower shoulder

of lanceolate cell, which is without cross nervure; under wings with two inner cells, their lanceolate cell long and receiving the cross-nervure within the tip as in *flavipes*.

Var. ♀.—First joint of antennæ black; all the femora with a wide black band.

Near Cordova, Mexico. (Prof. Sumichrast.) Two specimens.

Macrophya excavata, Norton.

Var. ♀.—The basal half of third and the two basal joints of antennæ rufous; labrum and two spots above, part of tegulæ, base of metathorax, first visible segment of tergum rufous, the whole edge of collar, a large spot beneath tegulæ, basal plates and tips of tergum, white; legs as in *excavata*; wings more smoky, under wings without inner cell, their lanceolate cell not coinciding with cross-nervure, but withdrawn as usual in *Macrophya*; sculpture and form as in *excavata*.

Texas. (Belfrage.) One specimen.

Lophyrus fulva, n. sp.

♀.—Length 0.30; br. wings 0.65 inch.—Antennæ 13-jointed, black. Color yellow-brown; a lunate mark through ocelli, touching base of each antenna, scutellum, metathorax and band on first segment of tergum, spot on breast and lower half of venter, black; legs pale yellowish, tarsi tipped with black, hinder tarsi darkest; wings faintly smoky. Antennæ short, quite thickened in middle, tapering to ends, suberrate beneath; head not as wide as thorax; body quite stout; spurs simple; lanceolate cell of wings closed in middle, supetiolate, without oblique cross-line.

Texas. One specimen. (Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.)

Cephus cinetus, n. sp.

♂.—Length 0.28; br. wings 0.56 inch.—Color black; a square spot on the nasus, a spot curving around each lower orbit and on the middle of each mandible yellow; tegulæ and a spot under each wing, under the neck, on pectus, the sides of basal plates, an irregular dentate band widest at sides, on the first, second and fourth and on the sides of third, fifth and sixth, and apical segments of tergum, and on the apical edge of each segment of vertex, yellow; legs yellow, growing reddish towards the tarsi, trochanters and the anterior pair of femora before, black; wing smoky. Antennæ slightly clavate, 18-jointed.

Colorado. One specimen. (Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.)

Xyela ænea, n. sp.

♂.—Length 0.30; br. wings 0.72 inch.—Antennæ black, head and thorax bronze, with purple reflections, greenish about the face; labrum and palpi pale reddish; abdomen shining steel-blue; legs ferruginous, hinder tibiae blackish. Third joint of antennæ three times as long as the six remaining joints together, basal joint arcuate; head and thorax delicately, closely sculptured; claws with a strong inner tooth; wings hyaline, nervures as in *tricolor*.

Texas. Five specimens. (Coll. Am. Ent. Soc.)

This may be a variety of *tricolor*. On one of the wings is a supplementary marginal cell.